S7355-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

November 1990 Published December 1990

Not all 9:00 to 5:00

Approximately 78,000 people in South Dakota worked part time in 1989. This was 23 percent of all employed South Dakotans in 1989.

Part-time workers are defined as those who work one to 34 hours per week. However, beyond that common factor, part-time workers differ a great deal, especially in their reasons for being employed part time.

In 1989, there were 62,000 (or 79 percent) South Dakotans who worked part time by choice. These workers include such people as students, homemakers who work only part time in order to care for their children and semi-retired people who still want to work. Nationally, 77 percent of the 21,705,000 part-time workers did so by choice.

Some workers, however, are not working part time by choice. In 1989, 16,000 South Dakotans worked part time due to economic reasons. These people wanted to work full time, but had to accept part-time employment for economic reasons, or because part-time employment was all that was available.

Economic conditions which lead to part-time rather than full-time employment include decreasing product or service demand, material shortages, the beginning or ending of projects, or slack work periods.

Some employers offer part-time employment to those seeking full-time positions. This also contributes to the number of employees who are working part time for economic reasons. Also, during high demand periods (such as the Christmas season or the tourism season) employers hire additional personnel. Other employers hire part-time workers in order to add shifts or extend store hours.

Females made up approximately 53,000 of the 78,000 part-time workers in South Dakota. Of the total women employed in South Dakota during 1989, 34 percent of those women who worked were working part time. Of those women who worked part time, 45,000 (or 85 percent) females worked part time on a voluntary basis and 9,000 females worked part time for economic reasons.

Males constituted 25,000 of the part-time workers. Of the total men employed in South Dakota during 1989, 13 percent of those men worked part time. Of those men who worked part time, 17,000 (or 68 percent) worked part time voluntarily and 7,000 worked part time for economic reasons.

The difference between the number of women working part time and the number of men working part time reflects the fact that more women than men seek jobs with flexible schedules to accommodate household and childrearing responsibilities.

In addition, more women than men work in the services and retail industry. Because these are two of the larger industries in the state, and also because these industries hire more part-time workers than other industries in the state, it stands to reason that these industries would hire more women than men to meet their demand for part-time workers.

In 1989, 16,000 youth (those between the age of 16 to 19) were employed part time. Although youth made up only 8 percent of the total labor force in 1989, they constituted

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21 percent of all part-time workers. Most of these young part-time workers are high school or college students.

A historic look at part-time employment in South Dakota

Historically, the number of persons employed part time rose from 71,000 in 1979 to 78,000 in 1989. However, during this same time period, the percentage of part-time employment to total employment remained nearly constant, with proportionate increases in full-time employment as well.

This seems to indicate that several trends are occurring within those components that make up the part-time employment. Youth are one component of part-time employment that have shown a percentage increase in employment. In 1979, 62 percent of those youths working were working part time, in 1989 67 percent of those youths working were working part time. On the flip side, the component of females working part time dipped slightly during this same time period. The percentage of females working part time declined from 36 percent to 34 percent. This decrease may have occurred as a greater percentage of women began to seek full-time positions rather than part-time positions to supplement their income or for career oriented goals. Another component of the part-time labor force is the percent of males working part time. This component remained relatively stable over the past decade, with 13 percent of all males who work being employed on a part-time basis.

Another component of part-time employment is older workers. Even though there is no statewide data available on part-time employment of older workers (those 55 and older), it seems that there is a national trend occurring within this component of the labor force as well. In 1979, there were 3,232,000 people in this age group working at part -time jobs nationally. In 1989, there were 3,929,000 people in this same age category working at part-time jobs. From 1979 to 1989 the percentage of those over 55 years of age who worked part time nationally rose from 23 percent to 26 percent, while the total part-time to total employment ratio remained relatively unchanged at 18 percent during this time period. Among older workers, 86 percent who worked part time did so by choice, while among all workers who worked part time only 77 percent did so by choice in 1989.

Therefore, if South Dakota's older workers are following national trends, this component of the part-time labor force should also be increasing proportionately. Many older workers work in order to supplement retirement and social security benefits; because they are not ready to retire but don't want full-time positions; and because they enjoy the social aspects of work. In addition to these reasons, because of the large number of people in this age category, there are simply more people to work than in the past.

9:00 to 5:00 plus

In this article we will take a look at those people who have two or more jobs and are considered multiple job holders. Although there are no estimates of multiple job holders on the state level, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted a special national survey on multiple jobholders in May 1989.

According to this survey more than 7.2 million people in the United States were working more than one job in May 1989. This is an increase of 1.5 million since May 1985. The multiple jobholding rate (the proportion of employed people with two or more jobs) reached 6.2 percent in 1989. This was up from 5.4 percent in 1985 and the 1989 rate was at the highest level in over three decades.

Of those 7.2 million multiple job holders, 3.1 million were women and 4.1 million were men. The highest rates of multiple job holding among both men and women occurred among those in the 35-to 44-year age groups (7.4 and 6.8 percent, respectively). Married men were the most likely to work at more than one job, while married women were less likely to do so than were women without a spouse. Women who were widowed, divorced or separated had a high rate of multiple jobholding, at 7.2 percent.

Public Administration and Services have high multiple job holding rates

Among the major industry groups, workers whose primary jobs were in public administration and the services industry had the highest multiple job holding rates (8.8 percent and 7.8 percent respectively).

Nearly half of those holding a second job were employed on their second job in the services industry and another one-fourth in retail trade.

About 44 percent of the dual jobholders reported they worked at more than one job in order to meet regular expenses or pay off debts, and 16 percent said they were saving for the future. Another 15 percent said their reason for holding two or more jobs was to gain experience or build up a business.

The reasons given for holding more than one job varied greatly depending on sex and marital status. Single men and women were more likely than other groups to cite saving for the future as their reason for working at more than one job. The majority of widowed, divorced, or separated women cited either the need to meet regular expenses or paying off debts as their reason.

In summary, both part-time jobholders and multiple jobholders continue to be a vital portion of state and national labor markets. In addition to businesses' demand for part-time workers, more workers are working multiple jobs in order to save for a rainy day, increase their buying power, or meet regular budgetary demands.

South Dakota's labor market in November

In November 1990, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 286,300. This is an increase of 7,700 jobs or (2.8 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

Nearly all industry groups showed employment growth, except mining which remained at the same level as a year ago.

The retail trade and services industries tied for first place in employment growth with the addition of 2,500 jobs each. Job growth in the retail trade industry was experienced in the divisions of: eating and drinking establishment, 1,000 jobs; general merchandise/accessory stores, 600 jobs; food stores, 300 jobs; automotive dealers and gasoline stations, 400 jobs. The remainder of the job growth in retail trade was distributed among the remaining sectors. Job growth in the services industry was experienced in the divisions of: hotels and amusements, 1,000 jobs; medical and health, 800 jobs; educational services, 300 jobs; social services, 100 jobs; agricultural services, 100 jobs; and other services, 200 jobs.

Government experienced job growth of 800 jobs over year-ago employment levels. This job growth was distributed equally between state and local government. The largest portion of the job growth occurring in the state education division may be attributed to the addition of student laborers/work study students. Due to the increased enrollment in South Dakota's colleges and universities, additional faculty and graduate assistants were hired.

The transportation and public utilities industry increased 600 jobs from year-ago employment levels. Five hundred of this increase was in the transportation division.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry gained 500 jobs over year-ago employment levels. The finance division captured 200 of these jobs with the remainder divided among the remaining sectors.

The manufacturing industry posted a job increase of 400 jobs. This increase was split equally between durable and nondurable goods.

The construction industry gained 300 jobs, with the majority of the increase in the special trade contractors sector.

The Month-to-Month Employment Changes can be found on page 11 of this publication.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	November 1990 (1)				November 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	124,821,000	117,611,000	7,211,000	5.8	124,664,000	118,168,000	6,495,000	5.2
South Dakota	356,900	344,700	12,200	3.4	360,100	345,800	14,300	4.0
Sioux Falls MSA	74,552	72,719	1,833	2.5	75,701	73,144	2,557	3.4
Rapid City MSA	38,721	37,484	1,237	3.2	40,138	38,700	1,438	3.6
Aurora	1,468	1,453	15	1.0	1,363	1,347	16	1.2
Beadle	9,028	8,663	365	4.0	8,930	8,658	272	3.0
Bennett	1,521	1,461	60	3.9	1,632	1,570	62	3.8
Bon Homme	3,332	3,300	32	1.0	3,400	3,336	64	1.9
Brookings	15,130	14,484	646	4.3	15,120	14,404	716	4.7
Brown	20,009	19,293	716	3.6	19,865	18,587	1,278	6.4
Brule	2,815	2,734	81	2.9	2,756	2,712	44	1.6
Buffalo	442	408	34	7.7	441	414	27	6.1
Butte	3,483	3,347	136	3.9	3,400	3,267	133	3.9
Campbell	1,116	1,071	45	4.0	1,039	1,035	4	.4
Charles Mix	3,971	3,682	289	7.3	3,736	3,601	135	3.6
Clark	1,877	1,775	102	5.4	1,883	1,763	120	6.4
Clay	7,183	6,888	295	4.1	7,182	6,905	277	3.9
Codington	12,458	12,035	423	3.4	12,797	11,980	817	6.4
Corson	1,619	1,379	240	14.8	1,550	1,430	120	7.7
Custer	3,504	3,398	106	3.0	3,356	3,247	109	3.2
Davison	9,213	9,015	198	2.1	9,769	9,503	266	2.7
Day	3,158	3,035	123	3.9	3,318	3,178	140	4.2
Deuel	2,186	2,120	66	3.0	2,239	2,104	135	6.0
Dewey	2,001	1,882	119	5.9	2,183	2,052	131	6.0
Douglas	1,746	1,557	189	10.8	1,627	1,558	69	4.2
Edmunds	1,953	1,906	47	2.4	2,079	1,957	122	5.9
Fall River	3,170	3,019	151	4.8	3,309	3,185	124	3.7
Faulk	1,183	1,106	77	6.5	1,241	1,230	11	.9
Grant	4,017	3,894	123	3.1	4,358	4,128	230	5.3
Gregory	2,342	2,253	89	3.8	2,441	2,335	106	4.3
Haakon	1,162	1,143	19	1.6	1,148	1,121	27	2.4
Hamlin	2,458	2,371	87	3.5	2,450	2,322	128	5.2
Hand	1,812	1,793	19	1.0	1,986	1,926	60	3.0
Hanson	1,385	1,336	49	3.5	1,497	1,437	60	4.0
Harding	822	809	13	1.6	786	777	9	1.1
Hughes	8,356	8,180	176	2.1	8,463	8,208	255	3.0
Hutchinson	4,029	3,902	127	3.2	4,168	4,033	135	3.2
Hyde	820	803	17	2.1	957	948	9	.9
Jackson	1,604	1,559	45	2.8	1,667	1,519	148	8.9

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	November 1990 (1)				November 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,132	1,096	36	3.2	1,148	1,135	13	1.1
Jones	654	624	30	4.6	625	585	40	6.4
Kingsbury	2,657	2,555	102	3.8	2,775	2,700	75	2.7
Lake	4,964	4,766	198	4.0	5,237	4,905	332	6.3
Lawrence	13,068	12,494	574	4.4	11,202	10,785	417	3.7
Lincoln	7,051	6,892	159	2.3	7,471	7,218	253	3.4
Lyman	1,508	1,432	76	5.0	1,569	1,507	62	4.0
McCook	2,694	2,628	66	2.4	2,855	2,760	95	3.3
McPherson	1,465	1,433	32	2.2	1,422	1,367	55	3.9
Marshall	2,140	2,078	62	2.9	2,325	2,232	93	4.0
Meade	9,852	9,495	357	3.6	8,989	8,586	403	4.5
Mellette	883	834	49	5.5	837	786	51	6.1
Miner	1,525	1,497	28	1.8	1,639	1,555	84	5.1
Minnehaha	74,552	72,719	1,833	2.5	75,701	73,144	2,557	3.4
Moody	2,998	2,924	74	2.5	3,241	3,135	106	3.3
Pennington	38,721	37,484	1,237	3.2	40,138	38,700	1,438	3.6
Perkins	2,239	2,184	55	2.5	2,411	2,329	82	3.4
Potter	1,372	1,325	47	3.4	1,447	1,398	49	3.4
Roberts	4,816	4,627	189	3.9	4,926	4,642	284	5.8
Sanborn	1,118	1,076	42	3.8	1,006	995	11	1.1
Shannon	2,509	2,348	161	6.4	2,268	2,073	195	8.6
Spink	3,662	3,547	115	3.1	3,559	3,444	115	3.2
Stanley	1,326	1,275	51	3.8	1,504	1,442	62	4.1
Sully	714	699	15	2.1	742	731	11	1.5
Todd	2,642	2,497	145	5.5	2,916	2,719	197	6.8
Tripp	3,226	3,118	108	3.3	3,362	3,302	60	1.8
Turner	4,142	4,014	128	3.1	4,198	4,041	157	3.7
Union	6,142	5,700	442	7.2	5,307	5,010	297	5.6
Walworth	2,849	2,762	87	3.1	2,916	2,836	80	2.7
Yankton	10,718	10,395	323	3.0	11,079	10,882	197	1.8
Ziebach	1,155	1,096	59	5.1	1,102	1,058	44	4.0

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.7 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

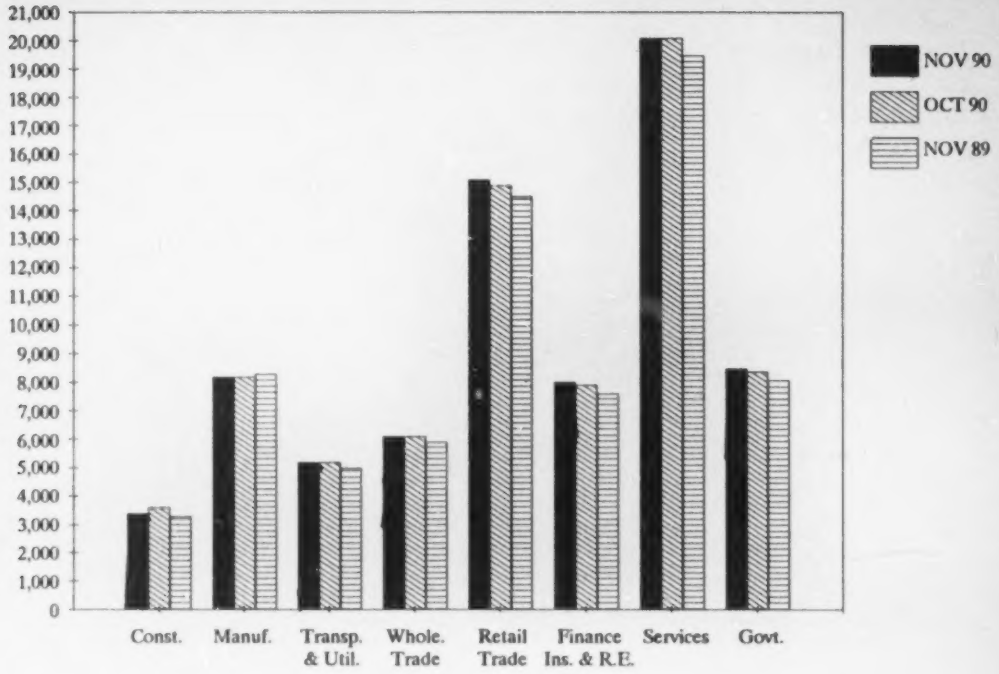
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	286,300	285,800	278,600	.2	2.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	222,100	222,700	215,200	-.3	3.2
GOODS PRODUCING	45,800	46,300	45,100	-1.1	1.6
MINING	2,700	2,700	2,700	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	11,000	11,600	10,700	-5.2	2.8
MANUFACTURING	32,100	32,000	31,700	.3	1.3
Durable Goods	18,100	18,100	17,900	.0	1.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,500	10,600	10,500	-.9	.0
Nondurable Goods	14,000	13,900	13,800	.7	1.4
Food & Kindred Products	7,300	7,200	7,400	1.4	-1.4
Printing & Publishing	3,200	3,100	3,100	3.2	3.2
SERVICE PRODUCING	240,500	239,500	233,500	.4	3.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,000	14,000	13,400	.0	4.5
Transportation	8,600	8,500	8,000	1.2	7.5
Communication	3,100	3,200	3,100	-3.1	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
TRADE	76,200	76,000	73,600	.3	3.5
Wholesale Trade	18,600	18,400	18,500	1.1	.5
Durable Goods	8,500	8,400	8,600	1.2	-1.2
Nondurable Goods	10,100	10,000	9,900	1.0	2.0
Retail Trade	57,600	57,600	55,100	.0	4.5
General Merchandise/Apparel	11,100	10,800	10,500	2.8	5.7
Food Stores	9,000	9,100	8,700	-1.1	3.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,600	16,400	16,100	1.2	3.1
Finance	11,000	10,900	10,800	.9	1.9
Depository Institutions	6,100	6,000	5,900	1.7	3.4
Nondepository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,300	.0	-2.3
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,900	3,800	.0	2.6
SERVICES	69,500	70,000	67,000	-.7	3.7
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	8,300	8,800	7,300	-5.7	13.7
Personal and Business	8,400	8,400	8,300	.0	1.2
Medical and Health Services	26,500	26,500	25,700	.0	3.1
Hospitals	12,200	12,200	11,900	.0	2.5
Health Services, other than Hospitals	14,300	14,300	13,800	.0	3.6
Educational Services	5,800	5,800	5,600	.0	3.6
Social Services	5,400	5,300	5,300	1.9	1.9
Membership Organizations	8,000	8,100	8,000	-1.2	.0
GOVERNMENT	64,200	63,100	63,400	1.7	1.3
Federal	11,400	11,400	11,400	.0	.0
State	17,400	17,100	17,000	1.8	2.4
State Education	8,700	8,400	8,400	3.6	3.6
Local	35,400	34,600	35,000	2.3	1.1
Local Education	20,900	20,400	20,600	2.5	1.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

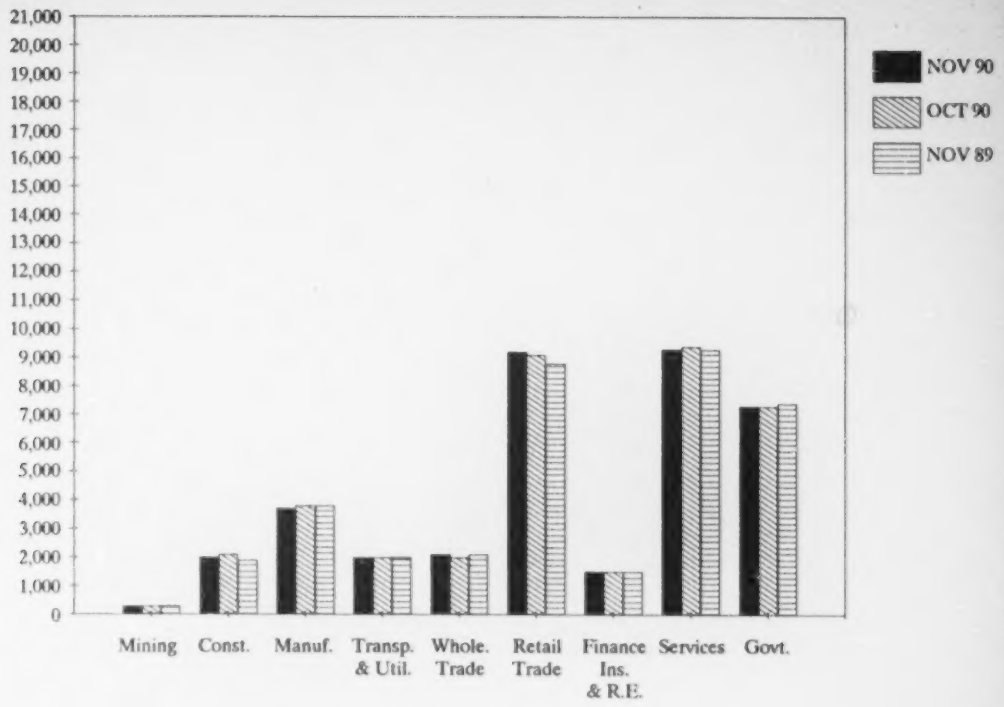


	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	74,700	74,500	72,300	.3	3.3
GOODS PRODUCING	11,700	11,900	11,700	-1.7	.0
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	3,400	3,600	3,300	-5.6	3.0
MANUFACTURING	8,200	8,200	8,300	.0	-1.2
SERVICE PRODUCING	63,000	62,600	60,600	.6	4.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,200	5,200	5,000	.0	4.0
TRADE	21,200	21,000	20,400	1.0	3.9
Wholesale	6,100	6,100	5,900	.0	3.4
Retail	15,100	14,900	14,500	1.3	4.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	8,000	7,900	7,600	1.3	5.3
SERVICES	20,100	20,100	19,500	.0	3.1
GOVERNMENT	8,500	8,400	8,100	1.2	4.9

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	37,400	37,500	37,100	-.3	.8
GOODS PRODUCING	6,000	6,200	6,000	-3.2	.0
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,000	2,100	1,900	-4.8	5.3
MANUFACTURING	3,700	3,800	3,800	-2.6	-2.6
SERVICE PRODUCING	31,400	31,300	31,100	.3	1.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,000	2,000	2,000	.0	.0
TRADE	11,300	11,100	10,900	1.8	3.7
Wholesale	2,100	2,000	2,100	5.0	.0
Retail	9,200	9,100	8,800	1.1	4.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,500	.0	.0
SERVICES	9,300	9,400	9,300	-1.1	.0
GOVERNMENT	7,300	7,300	7,400	.0	-1.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989
Total Private	184,600	185,500	179,500	32.7	33.4	32.4
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,200	43.4	44.0	41.8
Construction	8,900	9,500	8,800	38.7	41.8	38.4
Manufacturing	24,300	24,300	24,000	41.8	42.2	42.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,800	11,800	13,900	38.8	38.5	39.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	66,800	66,700	64,500	30.2	31.2	29.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,400	12,400	12,200	34.3	35.6	35.0
Services	58,200	58,600	56,600	28.8	29.0	28.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989
Total Private	$262.25	$268.20	$252.07	$8.02	$8.03	$7.78
Mining	541.20	545.16	518.74	12.47	12.39	12.41
Construction	397.06	413.40	371.71	10.26	9.89	9.68
Manufacturing	356.14	359.54	359.13	8.52	8.52	8.47
Transportation & Public Utilities	440.38	445.45	443.30	11.35	11.57	11.28
Wholesale & Retail Trade	197.81	205.30	185.47	6.55	6.58	6.33
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	283.66	298.33	276.50	8.27	8.38	7.90
Services	224.64	225.62	211.64	7.80	7.78	7.40

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	5,900	5,900	6,000	45.7	43.2	47.4
Rapid City MSA	2,800	2,900	2,900	37.9	42.0	41.5

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	$410.84	$384.48	$407.17	$8.99	$8.90	$8.59
Rapid City MSA	347.92	395.64	388.86	9.18	9.42	9.37

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989
Sex, Total	1,439	1,206	1,666
Male	863	627	850
Female	576	579	816
Race, Total	1,439	1,206	1,666
White	1,283	1,035	1,481
Nonwhite	156	171	185
Age, Total	1,439	1,206	1,666
Under 45	1,063	891	1,210
Over 45	376	315	456
[2]Industry, Total	1,439	1,206	1,666
Mining	33	17	36
Construction	263	96	201
Manufacturing	338	394	595
Transportation & Public Utilities	64	41	60
Trade	309	262	303
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	41	45	57
Services	312	275	313
Government	79	76	101
[2]Occupation	1,439	1,206	1,666
Professional & Managerial	238	242	280
Clerical and Sales	256	272	290
Services	210	158	177
Processing	78	107	57
Machine Trade	68	52	56
Benchwork	100	112	331
Structural Work	315	166	303
Other	174	97	172
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,439	1,206	1,666
1-2 Weeks	330	285	336
3-4 Weeks	244	241	205
5-14 Weeks	567	383	629
15 Weeks & Over	298	297	496

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,813	1,455	2,120	24.6	-14.5
B. Weeks Compensated	6,287	5,820	7,920	8.0	-20.6
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$616,626	$354,811	$687,508	73.8	-10.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$47,382,493	$47,192,142	$45,052,426	0.4	5.2
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal)	6,782	6,092	6,661	11.3	1.8
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,575	4,691	4,273	-2.5	7.1
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	10,455	10,998	10,281	-4.9	1.7

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

	November 1990
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$98,211

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

Month-to-Month employment changes

Nonfarm employment in November 1990 increased 500 jobs (or 0.2 percent) over the month to an employment level of 286,300. This is the highest November nonfarm employment level ever recorded.

Government gained 1,100 jobs over the month. Local government captured 800 of this job increase. Some of this increase may be attributed to the hiring of temporary election workers. The job increase in the local education sector of local government may be partially attributed to the hiring of support staff such as ticket takers and sellers and other personnel at athletic events.

Even though the construction industry has started its seasonal decline in employment, it lost just 600 jobs over the month, which is less than is seasonally expected. The average decrease in jobs from October to November for the construction industry, for the last 52 years, is 1,100 jobs. The smallest job decrease which occurred from October to November happened in 1945 with a decrease of only 200 jobs. The largest job decrease which occurred from October to November happened in 1956 with the decrease of 3,100 jobs.

The division of hotels, motels, and amusements in the services industry accounted for all of the 500 job loss over the month. The majority of this decrease was due to theseasonality of this division. The other divisions in this industry remained stable.

The retail trade industry remained the same over the month. However, there was varied activity occurring within the different divisions. The general merchandise/apparel divisions added 300 jobs. This was mostly due to the hiring of additional personnel to accommodate holiday shoppers. The eating and drinking establishment sector is still in its seasonal downswing after the tourism season and decreased 300 jobs.

The remaining private industries remained stable over the month.

The South Dakota labor force in November 1990 was 356,900 with 344,700 South Dakotans employed and 12,200 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.4 percent, a slight decrease from the October rate of 3.6 percent.

South Dakota
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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	133.8	133.5	125.9	0.2	6.3
Industrial Production Index[2]	108.2	110.1	108.9	-1.7	-0.6
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$151,620	$151,837	$146,618	-0.1	3.4
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,129	1,033	1,347	9.3	-16.2
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	10.00	10.00	10.50	0.00	-4.76

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.